

have moved one step, without running the risk of falling into the lake. I almost wished that the drowsiness produced by intense cold, would begin to affect me; but I did not feel in the slightest degree chilled, and the temperature of the air was in reality above freezing. I had lain only a few minutes when I heard the howl of a wolf. The sound was indescribably delightful to my ear, and I started up with the intention of hastening to the spot from whence it seemed to proceed; but hopeless as my situation then was, my heart shrank within me when I contemplated the dangers I would encounter in making such an attempt. My courage failed, and I resumed my former position, and listened to the undulations of the waters as they undermined and beat against the lower part of the ice on which I lay.

About midnight the storm ceased, and most of the clouds gradually dispersed the sky, while the rising moon dispelled the darkness that had previously prevailed. However, thick haze covered the heavens, and rendered her light dim and ghastly, and similar to that which shied during an eclipse. A succession of noises had continued with little interruption for several hours, and at last the ice beneath me began to move. I started up, and, on looking around, I saw that the whole surface of the lake was in a state of agitation. My eye became dim, and I stretched out my arms to catch hold of some object, and felt as if all created things were passing away.

The hissing, grinding, and crushing, produced by the different masses of ice coming into collision, were tremendous. Large fragments sometimes got wedged together, and impeded the progress of those behind them, which, being pushed forward by others still further back, were forced upon the top of the first, and fantastic-shaped pyramids and towers could be indistinctly seen arising among the mists of night, and momentarily changing their forms, and finally disorganizing themselves with magical rapidity and fearful tumult. At other times an immense mass of ice would start up in a perpendicular position, continuing to gleam in the moonshine for a little period and then vanish like a spectre among the abysses of waters beneath it. The piece of ice on which I had first taken my position happened to be very large and thick, but other fragments were soon forced above it, and formed a mound six or seven feet high, on the top of which I stood, contemplating the awful scene about me, and feeling as if I no longer had the least connexion with the world, or retained any thing human or earthly in my composition.

The wind, which was pretty strong, drove the ice down the lake very fast. My alarms and anxieties had gradually become less intense, and I was several times overcome by a sort of stupor, during the continuance of which, imagination and reality combined their distracting influences. At one time I fancied that the snow still drifted as violently as ever, and that I distinguished through its hazy medium a band of Indian chiefs walking past upon the surface of the lake. Their steps were noiseless, and they went along with a wan and dejected look and downcast eyes, and paid no attention to my exclamations and entreaties for relief. At another I thought I was floating in the middle of the ocean, and that a blazing sun flamed in the cloudless sky, and made the ice which supported me, melt so fast that I heard streams of water pouring from its sides, and felt myself every moment descending towards the surface of the billows. I was usually awakened from such dreams by some noise or violent concussion, but always relapsed into them whenever the cause of disturbance ceased to operate.

The longest and last of these slumbers was broken by a terrible shock, which my ice island received, and which threw me from my seat and nearly precipitated me into the lake. On regaining my former position, and looking round, I perceived to my joy and astonishment, that I was in a river. The water between me and the shore was still frozen over, and about thirty yards wide; consequently the fragment on which I stood could not approach any nearer than this. After a moment of irresolution, I leaped upon the frozen surface, and began to run towards the bank of the river. My feet seemed scarcely to touch the ice, so great was my terror lest it should give way beneath me; I reached the shore in safety, and dropped down completely exhausted by fatigue.

RAILROADS.—General GAINES has kindly furnished us with a diagram of a system of railroads, planned by himself, to extend over the United States. An inspection of the diagram shows Kentucky and Tennessee to be the centre from which railroads branch out to all points of the Union, connecting for instance, New Orleans with Portland in Maine; Buffalo and Pittsburgh, in New York; Detroit, in Michigan; Chicago, in Illinois; Charleston, in South Carolina; Fort Gibson, in Arkansas; St. Louis, in Missouri; and several other points still farther to the Far West. The work, says Gen. Gaines, is designed, in time of war, to enable us to wield our fighting men, with their arms and ammunition, from central and middle States to the vulnerable points of attack on our sea-board and inland border. In one tenth part of the time and at one tenth part of the expense, that movements would cost on ordinary roads. It is a work, moreover, calculated to bind the States together by ligaments, rendered indissoluble by its great and imperishable utility to the States and people in general, giving safety to our national independence, encouragement to literature and science, profitable extension to agriculture, and protection to the manufacturing and mechanic arts, thereby tending to make our beloved country prosperous and happy in peace and invulnerable in war. This scheme, taken together, is grand and sublime, and if carried into effect would make the United States the greatest nation on earth. Success, we say, to the martial patriot and his august plans for the protection and aggrandizement of his country.

CHEAP LIGHT.—A Paris journal contains a notice of some important discoveries which have been made in England and also in France, in the use of tar and the coarser oils for producing light. It is said that the new method is put in practice in Paris, by which the light of a single burner is furnished at a cost not exceeding 2 francs 10 centimes, or 40 cents per annum. The process of obtaining light for domestic and economical purposes, from oils of the cheapest kind, is effected by the aid of an artificial current of air, which excites the combustion. The lamp used is of an extreme simplicity, and the heat of the flame is employed to effect a decomposition of the oil, in such a manner that the gas is continually formed in the tubes of the lamp. The French journalist remarks, that he shall wait, before pronouncing definitely upon the merit of this discovery, until he has witnessed more conclusive experiments. In the mean time he is satisfied that the process contains a precious germ which is deserving of serious attention.

The Plymouth Journal gives the following description of a handkerchief, worked by a lady of that town for Queen Victoria. It is of the finest cambric, having the royal arms in the centre and a border of flowers, and foliage of the most exquisite workmanship, into which fifty different kinds of stitches have been introduced. It has been upward of eight months executing, and is valued at £50.

HONORABLE LIBERALITY.—The Boston Mercantile states that the English Government have engaged to exact from Mr. Catlin, the Indian Antiquarian and Historical painter, no duties on any of the articles comprising his Museum, in case of his visit to England. It is hoped that his valuable collection of Indian portraits and curiosities will never leave this country, but become the property of the National Government.

THE ASSES OF THE ALPS.—"LET THINE EYES LOOK RIGHT ON, AND LET THINE EYE LIDS LOOK STRAIGHT BEFORE THEE."

The manner in which asses descend the precipices of the Alps or the Andes is truly extraordinary. In the passes of these mountains there are often, on the one side, lofty eminences, and the other, frightful abysses; and as these generally follow the direction of the mountain, the road, instead of lying on a level, forms, at every little distance, steep declivities of several hundred yards. These can only be descended by asses; and the animals themselves seem sensible of their danger by the caution which they use. When they come to the edge of one of the descents, they stop of themselves, without being checked by the rider; and if he inadvertently attempts to spur them, they continue immovable. They seem all this time ruminating on the peril that lies before them, and preparing themselves for the encounter. They not only attentively view the road, but tremble and snort at the danger. Having prepared for their descent, they place their fore-feet in a posture as if they were stopping themselves; they then also put their hinder feet together, but a little forward, as if they were about to lie down. In this attitude, having taken a survey of the road, they slide down with the swiftness of a meteor. In the mean time all that the rider has to do, is to keep himself fast in the saddle, without checking the rein; for the least motion is sufficient to disorder the equilibrium of the ass, in which case to him must unavoidably perish. But their address in this rapid descent is truly wonderful; for in their swiftest motion, when they seem to have lost all government of themselves, they follow exactly the different windings of the road, as if they had previously scouted in their minds the route they were to follow and taken every precaution for their safety. In this journey the natives, who are placed along the sides of the mountains, and hold themselves by the roots of the trees, animate the beasts with shouts, and encourage them to perseverance.

An Old-Fashioned Eclipse.—The editor of the Cincinnati Post, (whose memory is a complete store house of old time occurrences,) gives the following interesting account of an Eclipse which occurred in 1805. The editor should indulge his readers with more of the past.

"It was our happiness to be at Providence R. Island, when the total Eclipse of June, 1806, took place;—the day was perfectly bright—the phenomenon commenced between 11 and 12 o'clock, and after the sun became totally obscured, it remained so for more than an hour. Its operation upon animated nature was truly and awfully sublime. The birds flew about in every direction, in evident distress and terror, the domestic fowls ran about in all directions cackling as in a fright, Horses galloped round their pastures neighing; while the horned cattle, which seemed more affrighted than the rest, tore up the earth with their horns and feet in madness—all this uproar was followed by the silence of midnight, when the eclipse was complete; the birds retired to their resting places; the fowls to their roosts, the horses to their stalls, and the cattle to their mangers, while the stags shone forth in their beauty, and all was still.

When the sun began to reappear, a large number of musicians, students of Brown University, assembled upon the terrace of the College, and struck up Milton's Hymn to Light. The effect was altogether sublime and beautiful.—Nothing that ever met our eye or ear, before or since was equal to it.

Anecdote.—Every body ought to know by this time that *morus multicaulis* means food for silk worms; but a country gentleman a few days ago caused no little merriment in a court yard, by taking up a different notion. "Seeing a man putting up a board bill, that announced that Mr. So-and-so had some thousands of the *morus multicaulis* plants for sale, he stepped out from the crowd to send it, and having

pronounced aloud the words which were at the head of the bill in starting capitals,—"Morus multicaulis," and paused a moment, exclaimed, "Pills!! More Pills!! Well, confound the quack medicines, I say Look here, Bob,—only see,—there's another infernal quack come out with his Pills."—*Norfolk Herald.*

A GOOD HINT.—A capital anecdote was related to us yesterday. One of our Cincinnati belles, a beauty of the first water, was recently at Saratoga, and attracted much attention. Among strangers there was considerable speculation as to the fair lady's identity, &c. A new comer, one day observing the number of dandies dangling about her, and following in her wake inquired who she was.

"That is the Great Western." "Is it? I presumed as much, from the number of flats she has in tow."—*Cin News*

CHERAW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1838.

The present is the first No. of the fourth Volume of this paper, and the time is a proper one to make an addition to its title, indicative of our purpose soon to render it better adapted and more useful to agricultural readers than it has hitherto been.

As our paper goes to press on Tuesday morning to be ready for one of the mails, advertisements, unless very short, must be handed in on Monday to secure insertion. Advertisers are requested to write plain; for we find when our printers have to guess at their words they do not always guess right.

The Newspaper scribblers in Charleston, have been discussing the question, who shall be the president of the Rail Road Bank?—Gen. Hayne and Col. Blanding have been named, and so much solicitude has been expressed for the fate of the Rail Road, in case Gen. Hayne should be withdrawn from it to the bank, that he has been induced to make a publication stating that he is not a candidate for the presidency of the bank, and has no intention of relinquishing his present station.

About fifty miles of the Wilmington and Raleigh (Halifax) railroad is one straight line.

G. W. Mordecai, Esq. President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company is gone to England with a view to negotiate a loan for the company.

The Rev. Dr. De Lancy, of Philadelphia, has been elected Bishop of the Western Diocese of New York.

Canada.—An insurrection has actually commenced again in Canada. The insurgents supposed to number at least 6000. Many unprincipled adventurers in different parts of New York, are known to be making secret preparations to aid them. The Earl of Durham has sailed for England, and the administration of the Government has devolved upon Sir John Colborne.

Mr. Swartout, ex-Collector of the Port of New York, has failed as the N. York papers say, owing the government \$1,200,000. A pretty significant exemplification this of the safety of the public money in the hands of sub-treasurers.

Agrarianism.—Our readers know that the Rev. Theophilus Fisk, a Universalist preacher, made an unsuccessful attempt, two years ago, to establish an Agrarian and revolutionary paper in Charleston. They also know that he has now gone to Portsmouth Va. where he has also commenced the publication of a paper. The following are the terms in which this paper is greeted by the Raleigh Standard, the leading Administration paper of North Carolina.

"We have received the three first numbers of 'THE OLD DOMINION,' a neatly printed and ably edited weekly paper, issued by Fisk & Cunningham, at Portsmouth, Virginia. Terms, \$1 for six months, in advance. 'The Old Dominion' has exposed the cause of the people. Mr. Fisk is the editor, and is one of the most able writers at present connected with the political press.

We do not suppose that either the editor of the Standard or any respectable portion of any large political party in this country are agrarians in principle, but like too many mere politicians and political partizans, they are ready to countenance and court reckless enemies of our social institutions, for the sake of their votes.

Summary.—The Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company have made a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent for the last six months. The dividend for the previous twelve months was only 4 per cent.—Arkansas has elected an Administration member of Congress and Iowa a Whig.—A fire occurred in Yorkville, on the night of 7th inst. in the store of a Mr. Steele, which, with the most of its contents, was destroyed. There were 15 kegs of powder in the upper story of the house, which prevented efforts to save the goods until they took fire and exploded.—A servile insurrection was lately projected in Henderson County, Ky. which was to be executed about the 20th Oct. but it was discovered by an owner of several slaves who missed them from his plantation, and found they had been riding his horses at night. Upon taking them up and examining them separately, they confessed their guilt, and implicated a white man named Cummings, and the mover in the matter. He is supposed to be one of a gang whose aim was plunder.—The total number of deaths from yellow fever, during its continuance in Charleston was about 346.—The exploring expedition made at Madeira on the 20th, Sept.—A British vessel the Colborne, was lately lost off the Canada coast with a cargo worth \$300,000; 40 passengers perished.—The small pox is prevailing to some extent in Halifax and Person counties, N. C.

New York Election.—The Wings have carried the election in both the city and state. In the city they had a majority of more than 1700. Mr. Cambreling, who has so long represented the city in Congress, is of course cut out. The fullest account which we have seen is from the Albany Argus, an administration paper. We copy the account. By "Republicans" the writer means administration men; by "Federalists" Whigs, or opposition men.

MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.

Table with columns: FOR MARY, FOR SEWARD, and counts for various counties like Columbia, Clinton, Delaware, etc.

Thirty-four counties heard from. The remaining twenty-three counties will probably increase Seward's majority to 10,000 or 12,000.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

- REPUBLICAN. 1. Thos. B. Jackson. 2. J. B. De La Montagne. 4. Gouverneur Kemble. 6. Nathaniel Jones. 16. Andrew Floyd. 17. John G. Floyd. David P. Brewster. 19. John H. Prentiss. 20. Judson Allen. 23. Nehemiah H. Earle. FEDERAL. 3. Ogden Hoffman. Edward Curtis. James Monroe. Moses H. Grinnell. 5. Charles Johnston. 7. Rufus Palen. 9. Hiram P. Hunt. 10. Daniel D. Barard. 11. Anson Brown. 12. David Russell. 15. Peter J. Waggoner. 18. Thomas C. Crittenden. 21. John C. Clark. 23. Lawrence Foster. 24. Christopher Morgan. 26. Francis Granger.

\*Members of the present Congress. Ten Republicans—16 Federalists. Of the remaining 14 members, the chances are in favor of the Republicans carrying 8.

SENATE DISTRICTS.—The Republicans have succeeded in the 2d and 5th districts, and the Federalists in the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 8th. The 3d is close and doubtful, depending on the vote of Schobbaria, which is not yet heard from: and we have no returns from the 6th except Chenango county.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Republicans are known to have elected 35 members, and the Federalists 53. The remaining counties will doubtless add 22 to the Federal side, and each party an equal chance for the remaining 6.

THE MORMONS.—The St. Louis slips of the 1st and 2d November contain the most alarming accounts of the outrages committed by this gang of deluded fanatics. They have burned, it is said, the Court House, Post Office and a store in Davies county, together with a large number of dwelling houses in the vicinity.—They also threaten the adjoining counties of Ray and Richmond. Governor Boggs had ordered out 3000 mounted men to put down the insurrection. The papers seem to consider it a very serious affair. There are various rumors of a conflict having taken place between them and the citizens, but the most authentic is, that a skirmish had occurred between the Mormons and the citizens near the line of Ray county, in which ten of the citizens were killed and a number taken. Even this however is but rumor and wants confirmation. In times of such exaggeration, the Mormons evince a dogged resolution to contest for their homes, and fight it out. Blood has already been shed, and there is no telling where the disturbance will find an end. A deep-rooted hostility to this fanatical sect has spread among the citizens of Missouri; who have resolved, at all hazards, to expel them from the county.—We shall await the result with the most anxious solicitude.—N. Orleans Bulletin.

A Backwoods Heroine.—A friend, writing to us from Helena, Arkansas, under date of the 12th ultimo, says: Last week, a Mrs. M' Bride, of Monroe county, a widow lady, was informed by one of her children that the dogs had tread a panther within a half a mile of her house. Having no ammunition, she sent to a neighbor's and procured powder and lead, moulded some bullets, loaded her gun, and proceeded to the place, and brought down her game at the first fire. The report of the gun started up another panther at hand, which ran up a tree within half a mile of the other. She again loaded her gun, and killed the second also at the first fire, from the top of one of the tallest trees. I happened there the same day, and received the statement from herself. Louisville Journal.

Three of the prisoners sent out by Lord DUNHAM to Bermuda, and who were recalled, have arrived at Alexandria, D. C. They came passengers in the schooner Persevere, landed at Old Point, and took the steamboat for that place.

THE MORMONS AGAIN.—The St. Louis Republican of the 29th ultimo, mentions upon a report founded upon a letter received in that city—that the Mormons had burnt the court house, Clerk's office, Post Office, and two stores, in the county of Davies, and that the war between them and the citizens had actually commenced.—N. Orleans Bulletin.

Served Right.—A abolitionist named Messenger, from Alton, Illinois, has lately been convicted in the state of Georgia, of stealing a slave, and sentenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary for the crime. He alleges that his aim was only to emancipate the slave.

Furious attack on Mr. Van Amburgh of Asley's Amphitheatre by one of his Tigers.—Since Wednesday last the principal topic of conversation in the theatrical world has been the furious attack made on Mr. Van Amburgh, whose exhibition at Asley's Royal Amphitheatre of lions, tigers, leopards and other animals of the forest, in the grand zoological spectacle entitled the "Lion Conqueror of Pompeii," has excited within these few days past so much public attention. Mr. Van Amburgh has been styled the phiblogos of the above equestrian establishment as the brute tamer, and certainly the appellation is well applied as the following daring feat will prove; for never was the courage or the presence of mind of man put to a severer test. From the information obtained by our reporter yesterday, from an authentic source, it appears that on Wednesday last a rehearsal was going on in the circus of the theatre, when Mr. Van Amburgh, wishing one of his tigers to perform a certain feat, which the animal was utterly unable or unwilling to accomplish, had recourse to severe corporal punishment, which chastisement he inflicted with a large horsewhip. Smarting under the pain of the lash, the animal became incensed, and suddenly sprang upon Mr. Van Amburgh, who instantly was hurled with violence to the ground, from the strength and weight of his incensed assailant. Mr. Van Amburgh, who is of Herculean cast, and possessing extraordinary muscular power, instantly perceived the intention of the animal, which was that of tearing him to pieces, and with the courage and presence of mind, which few men possess, seized his foe by the lip of the lower jaw, and thus pinioned him as a bull dog would an ox at a bait. A long and fearful struggle now ensued, in the course of which both the man and tiger rolled over several times. At length Mr. Van Amburgh got the better of his foe by throwing him on his back, at the same time kneeling on his stomach, and with his other hand, which was still now unengaged, commenced striking the prostrate animal with his clenched fist, the blows following in quick succession over the head, face, and particularly the nose, until the blood flowed from the subdued animal who here quivered under the grasp of his conqueror. At length Mr. Van Amburgh, perceiving that he had completely overcome him, released his hold, and the animal finding himself at liberty, retired a short distance from his master, and crouched down as if severely suffering from the punishment he had received. If my here be proper to mention the performers (so we understand) did not pay any attention to the struggle, considering that it was merely a rehearsal of the part to be played in the evening, until they saw him administering the severe chastisement as before described to the enraged animal, and his efforts to compel Mr. Van Amburgh to release his hold. This encounter did not at all impede the entertainments of the evening.—John Bull.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THESE Subscribers have lately rec'd by Steam and Pole Boats their fall and winter supply of Goods which are offered for sale on accommodating terms.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Blue, Black, Invisible Green, and Mixed Broad Cloths, Casimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Worsted Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Irish Linen, Sheetings and Shirtings, Maroons, Circassians, Shaws and fancy Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Hosiery, Lambs Wool and Worsted Shirts and drawers, fine and common Stocks and Collars, Silk Red and Worsted Gloves, Linseys, Domestic, &c. &c.

ALSO A general assortment of negro cloths. JOHN MALLOY & Co. Brick Store.

Nov. 21st, 1838.

AUCTION.

ON Monday 17th December next, at the House opposite the Planters Hotel, a large lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of

- 1 English Piano, 1 Pair of Card tables, Mahogany dining do Carpets, Canicle Shades, Crockery Glass and China Ware, Bras, five sets, Fenders, 1 Hair Sofa (spring seat), 1 Dozen Russ bottom chairs, 2 Sets Windsor Do, Beds and Mattresses, Bedstead, Plated candle sticks, Do cordial stand, Knives and Forks, Clock and a complete set of kitchen furniture with other articles usually wanted by House keepers, also a stove and school room furniture.

Most of the above furniture has been in use but a short time and is worthy of the attention of housekeepers.

Under \$10 cash; over that amount a credit of 90 days; purchasers to give note with approved security. I. HERVEY, Auctr.

Nov. 21, 1838.

Administrator's Sale.

BY permission of the ordinary will be sold on Saturday the 15th December next at the market House in Cheraw, the celebrated blooded horse, Franklin, owned in part by the estate of William Pegues and a gentleman in N. C. His pedigree will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

Terms.—Twenty-five dollars in cash. Twelve months credit on the balance, if over one thousand dollars, if less than one thousand dollars, six months with note payable at the Merchants Bank of S. C. at Cheraw, endorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator and all concerned. BROWN BRYAN, Admr. of W. Pegues.

November 21, 1838.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Monday in December next, at Chesterfield Court House within the legal hours of sale on writ of fieri Facias the following property, viz:

All the defendant's interest in one thousand acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Black Creek, and Deep Creek, adjoining the lands of James Joplin, Richard Crowder, and others, levied on as the property of Williamson Taddock, at the suit of John Peris, vs. W. Taddock.

Terms Cash—Purchasers will pay for Sheriff's Titles. A. M. LOWRY Sheriff. C. D. 1-3.

Nov. 19, 1838.

Estate Sale.

BY permission of the ordinary for Chesterfield and District, will be sold on the first day of January next, at the Market House in Cheraw, at 12 o'clock, M.

19 LIKELY NEGROES.

The property of the late Wm. Pegues, embracing a variety of ages and sexes. The lot is as likely as any to be found in the State. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary as purchasers will of course be on the ground to see and act for themselves, where every information can be had, to give satisfaction to the buyer.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money will be required in cash. The balance, a credit until the first of January 1840. Notes bearing interest from the day of sale, payable at the Merchants Bank of S. C. at Cheraw, with good personal security, and mortgage of the property, unless assents to pay for papers, and the property not to be removed until the condition of the sale is complied with. B. BRYAN, Admr.

Nov. 21, 1838.

Darlington Academy.

AN election will be held on the third Monday in November next, at Darlington Court House for Teachers to fill the Academy at that place, the ensuing year. A male, and female Teacher are wanted.

The situation, in every point of view, is thought desirable for persons devoting themselves to the instruction of youth. Applications for the above situation will be made before the time indicated above, to the Secretary, at Darlington C. H., post paid. A. DROMGOOLE SIMS, President.

ELIAS R. WILSON, Secretary. November 9th, 1838.

Boots.

JUST received a supply of Danham made Boots, a Superior article both in material and in workmanship. Also a good supply of Boots and Shoes in store made of which can be well recommended, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Boots and Shoes will be made to order of both Northern Leather, and by experienced workmen.

N. B. all persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle as early as practicable in the months of December and January ensuing. DANIEL JOHNSON, Cheraw Nov. 23th 1838.

Portrait Painting.

MESSRS. J. & R. Bogle, are now in this place, where, should they meet with sufficient encouragement, they will probably remain two or three weeks. Persons wishing to have their likenesses taken, will make immediate application. If the likenesses are not entirely satisfactory to all parties there will be no charge. Nov. 10th, 1838.

P. S.—Apply to Dr. Thos. E. Foye.

CHERAW PRICE CURRENT.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Includes Beef in market, Bacon from wagons, Butter, Beans, Baggings, Bale rope, Coffee, Cotton, Corn, Flour Country, Feathers from wagons, Fodder, Hides green, Iron, Indigo, Lard, Leather sole, Lead bar, Logwood, Molasses, New Orleans, Nails cut assorted, wrought, Oats, Oil curries, lamp, linseed, Paints white lead, Spanish brown, Pork, Rice, Shot, Bag, Sugar, Salt, steel American, English, German, Tallow, Tea imperial, hyson, Tobacco manufactured, Window glass 8 x 16, 10 x.

CINCINNATI WHIG OFFICE.

FROM REMAINS stationary at \$6; receipts light. Bacon is selling freely at 9 1/2 cts; hog round. Hams 12 1/2 and sides 11 cts. Pork—Fats to day. Mess \$21; Prime \$19; nominal. Stock light.

LARD—Sales are occasionally made at 10 cents. GRAIN is brisk at quotations; Wheat \$1 1/2 cts; Corn 75; Oats 45; White Beans \$1.50 cents.

Notice.

WILL be received in a few days a handsome extension top Barouche with seats for six or seven persons 4 inside and 2 out, an excellent article for a family and well adapted to Southern Roads being light built. Also a neat Family Carriage, light and in complete order. Also a second hand 2 horse Barouche, all or either of which will be sold on good terms.

Apply to BROWN BRYAN. Nov. 7th, 1838.

N. B. Persons who may wish to purchase negroes may hear of a few on application to me.